HAILHOADS . . .

THE ARSENAL AT RICHMOND

Interesting Review of the Work It Did for the Confederate Armies.

WAS AT FOOT OF SEVENTH ST.

Included Brown's Island, Where an Explosion Occurred-Anccdotes and Reminiscenses.

William Le Roy Broun, while presiden of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, and who was formorly lieutenantburn, and who was formerly lieutenantcolonel of ordnance of the Confederate
army, commanding the arsenal at Richmond, wrote the following:

Early in 1863 I was appointed commandant of the Richmond arsenal. Here
mandant of the Richmond arsenal. Here
the large Parrott guns were very dothe large Parro

the greater part of the ordnance and and then suddenly whirl on the shorter ance stores were prepared for the use of the Confederate armies.

ordnance stores were prepared for the use of the Confederate armies.

The arsenal occupied a number of large tobacco factories and other buildings at the foot of Seventh Street, near gested, itself. The conter of the resistance and near the foot of Seventh Street, near the Tredegar Iron Works, between Canal the Tredegar Iron Works, between Canal Street and the James River. It included all the machine shops for working wood and iron organized into different departments, each under subordinate officers, ments, each under subordinate officers, arranged to manufacture ordannee stores ments, each under subordinate officers, arranged to manufacture ordnance stores the use of the Confederate army. Cannon were made at the Tredegar Iron Works, including siege and field guiss. Napoleons, howtzers and banded read-iron guiss, seel guiss were not made. We had no facilities for making steel and no time to experiment.

The steel guns used by the Confederwere highly valued, and, with the tion of a few purchased abroad, all captured from the Federals.

were all captured from the Federals.
At the beginning of the war the machine, y belonging to the armory at Harper's Ferry, was removed to hichmond,
and there established in the Late Armory. This armory manufactured Enfield but the product was very small, With the exception of a few thousand lifes, the soldiers at the beginning of the var were armed with the old smooth-ore muskets, and with old Austrian and Selgian riffes imported. These they exampled, even to the last order to send a train load of aminunition to Beters-

changed for Enfield rifles as they were favored by the fortunes of war.

In the summer of 182, after the seven days' buttles around Richmond between General Lees and General McClellan, men were detailed to collect arms from the field, which were carried to the Richmond arsenal, and then as quickly as possible repaired and relssued to the arms. Succeedingly, through the blockade runners, importation of excellent rifles was eived and distributed

BREAST PLATES."

BREAST PLATES.

When the men detailed for this purpose were collecting the thousands of Entield rifles left by the Federals on the buttlefleus around Richmond, I remember seeing a few steel breast plates that had been worn by the Federal soldiers who been secured. An increase in money wages would not relieve the difficulty.

I remember once being, early in the were worn inner the coat. I have were brought as curlosities to the arsenal, and had been pierced by bullets. I re-member this as a fact of my own-knowledge. Some years ago the charge that some of the Federal soldiers were breastsome of the Federal soluters were pressi-plates was denied and decred as a gross slander, and in reply thereto, I published in the Nation the statement here made. These no doubt represented a few spora-dic cases, worn without the knowledge of

blander, and in reply thereto, I published in the Nation the statement here mude. These no doubt represented a few sporting cases, worn without the knowledge of others. The Confederate soliders had to rely for improved arms on captures on the battlefields and on importation, when the blockade could be avoided, having available no large armory.

The Tredegar Iron Works at Richmond, Va., was the chief manufactory of sleep and filed gums, all cast-iron and smooth brone. The large Columbiads were made there, also the howitzers, twelve-inch brone. Napoleons, etc. But the highly valued banded Parrott three-lach rifles, with which the army was we, supplied, were, as a rule, captured on the battlefield.

As the war continued great difficulties were experienced in obtaining the need ful ordnance-supplies, and many devices were resorted to. After the battles about Chattanooga, Tenn, when the Confederacy lost possession of the copper naines, no more house Napoleons could be made, and found to be equally as effective as the Napoleon.

"CAPS."

The Street Columbiance of the Parrott guns, was made of the Parrott guns, was made and found to be equally as effective as the Napoleon.

"CAPS."

The Street Roll of the Capture of the Capture of the Parrott guns, was made and found arsenal from July 1, 1885, to January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1885, to January 1, 1886, to January 1, 1880, from which this ison the following letter to Dr. A. T. Bleedsoe, the then editor of the capture of the Parrott guns, was made, and found to be equally as effective as the Richmond arsenal from July 1, 1886, to January but instead thereof a light cast-fron twelve-pounder, well banded after the manner of the Parroll guns, was made, and found to be equally as effective as the Napoleon.

"CAPS."

were killed the manufacture of cannon was making an abundant supply of very superior character, equal, and in some respects superior to that imported from foreign countries.

Under the demands of necessity in many instances, cotton converted into rubber-cloth was used in the manufacture of cannon annufacture of cannon interest to an animated discussion in regard to enlisting negro troops in the army. It was urged by some of the senators that we should enlist and arm fifty thousand was treed to be a first true of figures. But the end was approaching. In the the expense of the other we should enlist and arm fifty thousand negroes, of course, with a pledge of

ture of infantry accourrements, and was found especially useful in emaking belts for machinery. Models of inventions were frequently

hent to the arsenal, of which large num-hers were valueless, and those good in theory could not be tried for want of

skilled machinists and ordnance supplies,

mechanics in the South at the beginning

of the war, its successfully furnishing

ordnance supplies for so large an army

Food supplies were very scarce in reco-mond and became enormously high in Confederate currency, and during the very severe last winter of the war all the female operatives who filled car-tridges with powder left the arsenal and

As the spring of 1865 approached, th officers often discussed the stuntion. We knew that Leels lines were stretched to breaking, we knew the exhausted condi-

States Artillery.

(Apart of the Confederate arsenal was

resistance. With this change made, the maximum range was attained and the complaints of the artiflerist ceased. (Apart of the Comercial at the in a building on Brown's Island, at the foot of Seventh Street. These cartridges or apps were filled, and there on one coecasion an explosion occurred which killed. about thirty persons, mostly girls and boys.—Editor of the Confederate Column

LEE AND JACKSON.

ordnance supplies to so line an additional during the four eventful years is a striking evidence of the energy and resources and ability of its people. The success of the ordnance department was due to its able chief, General J. They Worked Together-Who Planned Chancellorsville Fight. (For The Times-Dispatch.) Gorgas, and, in a measure, to the intol-ligence and devotion of its officers select-

In your Confederate column in your issue of the 21st, your correspondent from Provincetown, Mass. (I wish that all who write on historical matters would sign their own proper names) writing on the death of Stonewall Jackson, makes several mistakes, which it is worth while to correct.

several mistakes, which it is worth while to correct.

1. I'lle statement: "The battles on the Rapidan came, off in May," is clearly erroneous, as there were no battles "on the Rapidan" in May, 1803, the period of which the writer is speaking.

2. Engally erroneous is the reference to "the battle of the Wilderness, which began the Chancellorsville campaign."

*** "The battle of the Wilderness" was fought, of (course, a year later, and was the opening of Grant's overland campalgning against Richmond.

"The Chancellorsville campaign" was opened by Sedgwick's crossing the Rappahannock below Fredericksburg, and Hooker's crossing above and moving down to Chancellorsville on Lee's flank. Hooker's crossing above and moving down to Chancellorsville on Lee's flank The writer has evidently confounded the battles of 1861 with the battle of Chan

the paign was planned and executed by Gen-

morning, on the island in James River, with the lee and frost everywhere, surrounded by a number of thinly clad, shivering women, and, mounting a flour barrel, I attempted to persuade them by appeals to their loyalty and patriotism to continue at their work until better arrangements could be made. But patriotic appeals had no effect on shivering, starying women.

"That is in the line of many enthuring is at the line of many enthuring is at the line of many enthuring is at the line of Jackson, who think that whenever a bold movement was made by the Army of Northern Virginifa, as long as Jackson in the line of many enthuring is at the line of many enthuring in the line of many enthuring is in the line of many enthuring in the line of many enthuring is at the line of many enthuring in the line of many enthuring is at the line of many enthuring in the line of many enthuring is at th

twelve-pounder, well bained after the manner of the Parrott guns, was made, and found to be equally as effective as the Napoleon.

"GAPS."

At the beginning of the war it must be remembered that the Confederacy had no improved earnon. All supples, at first, were obtained by importation, though the blockado subsequently cut of this foreign supply. All arms were permissed were changed to percussion cap machines. To keep a supply of percussion cap machines. The machinen made after the United States pattern did not yield a large supply, and simpler and much more difficult and varishing caps were invented and varishing caps were invented and of the goper mines of Tennessee great for the competency of the goper mines of Tennessee great products and varishing caps were invented and the competency of the goper mines of Tennessee great for the competency of the goper mines of Tennessee great is a far the competency of the goper mines of Tennessee great great was about twice as great as it was for cartridges. The machinen made after the United States pattern did not yield a large supply and sampler and much more difficult and varishing caps were invented and varishing caps were invented and the competency of the goper mines of Tennessee great for the competency of the goper mines of Tennessee great for the competency of the goper mines of Tennessee great for the propose of the goper mines of Tennessee great for goper mines o

There is glory enough for both. J. WM. JONES.
Richmond, Va., Feb. 27, 1904.

"THE BONNIE BLUE FLAC

I knew we could not possibly arm five thousand. The ordnance department was exhausted. One company of negroes was formed, and I witnessed the drill in the Capitol Square, but I understood that and soon as they got their uniforms they vanished in one night.

(This day an error; they marched out of the city with the local defense troops.—Editor of the Confederate colmun.) Imous Contederate War Song?
In a greent issue of this paper a sketch
of Mrs. Ketchum, from the pen of Miss
Gilberta S. Whittle, appeared. The data
for that article was obtained from Mrs.
Ketchum herself, and accompanying, it
was the following letter, which shows
that Mrs. Ketchum laid no claim to
Harry McCarthy's verses:

Belly, Miss., Good Friday, 1805. My Dear Miss White,—The time snow called the Bonnie Blue Flag", was an Irish choral, written by a student of Dublin University, and song to words also written by the students, entitled the end was near.

About 2 o'clock in the morning General Gorgas, the chief of ordnance, came to the arsenul to tell me that he was about to leave with the President for Daville, and to report to him there. I never reported to him till fifteen years later, when I net him at Sewanee, Tenn. the vice-chancellor of the University of the South.—From the Journal of the United States Artillery. song was arranged by Wolf, still living in New Orleans, who was bandmaster of the Washington Artillery, and sung by McCarthy in the early spring of 1861. It took the hearts of the Southern sol-

1863, after Memphs (where I there resided) had fallen into the hands of the enemy, Sir Henry Percy, Anderson, of the British logstion, calmo ato Memphis, 416 British logation, came at Steinhaustrament mer and requested me to write other words for the tune, as McCarthy's were "doggerel." This II add. Shortly afterwards the fact became known to the Federal authorities, who, of course, suspected the English—England being strongly sympathetic with our cause. It

strongly sympathetic with our cause. I was required to take the oath or be banished and I was banished.

This fact gave prominence to my little song. It was published as a "Gathering Song; tune, Bonnie Blue Flag." As such it went the rounds, being sung intend. Song tune, Bonne Bus Pats. As Scholler to the control of McCarthy's version. As I have repeatedly said. I hope the public will give the credit to McCarthy, and not to me: for my reputation does not rest on the battle songs of my youth; and I wish to forget all that direfulipast. I trust the

ADDRESSES COMRADES.

Commander of Confederate Veterans Issues Circular Letter.

General Stephen D. Lee, who became commander in chief of the United Confederate Veterans by virtue of his rank upon the death of General John B. Gordon, has addressed a circular letter to all the camps of Confederate Veterans throughout the country.

It is as follows;

"Heurquarters United Confederate Veterans New Orleans Le. January 28.

"Heurquariers United Confederate Vet1931. Now Orleans, La., January 28,
1934.—To All Members of United Confedorate Veterans Camps.—My Dear Comrades: The death of our almost Moltzed
commander, so eminently fitted for the
place by his splendid war record, his
oratory and his winning magnetism, has
impossed a difficult task upon me, his
successor, in keeping, up our organization;
doubly difficult without your continuing
to me the same tender feeling, love and
esteem which you best wed auron him
in such heaped-up ameasure. No living
Confederate can illights places as he filled
to

"In obedience to nature's laws, in the thirty-nine years since we daid down out thirty-nine years since we had a many of thirty-nine years since we shall down our arms, our great genegals and smany of the ranks and file who followed them, have crossed over the river, and the survivors are but a remnant of the most valiant army that ever contended against mighty odds and untold resources. We are so near the river ourselves that we can almost hear the roaring of the waters.

are so near the river ourselves that we can almost hear the rearing of the waters.

"Our commander has fallen, but the cause for which we tolled and the principles for which we fought still live-can never die, Let us-as we did in the heroic days of 1861 to 1855, when our lenders fell in battle and our commands were thinned by shot and shell-close up our ranks and step forward, perpetuate our great fraternal organization, and have our sons and daughters step into our places as we waente them, and continue to vindleaf the integrity of our filles and the code for which we contended.

"The proudest part of my life is the remembrance that I was a forfederate solder. I love the nume tand sylvies have temporarity made and sup-heas have temporarity made and sour extender regard and confidence you gave tender for the performance of the tender regard and confidence you gave that it is supported to the even to the end, Fraterially, "STEPHHEND D. LEED."

Lincoln's Visit to Richmond.

Lincoln's Visit to Richmond.
Editor of The Times tisspatch;
Sir.-I was much interested in the account of the Bread Flot, which recently appeared in your columns and in other of the historical papers published by you. I have been watching to see if some one would not give an account of Richmond on April sith, when President Lincoln visited the city. What public demonstrations were there? Was he greated with a presidential salute, etc.? Were flags flying, drums beating, etc., or did he seems quictly? Also, I have watched to see something about April 14-15, 1865, about how the news of his death was received there. I wish some old affichingness with the content of Richmondwood, give personal experiences of that time and the events mentioned.

Yours very sincerely.

READER. account.

We should be glad to make room for suitable articles on these subjects.

OUERIES & ANSWERS & Chesapeako

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—Can you tell me mything about the "Cries of London?" If not, will you please publish this, that it may be seen by someone who can, READER, Let some reader of ours send as a copy,

Exposition Officers.

Editor for The Times-Disputch:

(Sir,—Will your please, give through your query column the name and address of the president and secretary of the St. Louisi Exposition? They are David R. Francis, prodent.

Four on the Clock.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—I would appreciate it very much if you would furnish me with the information, why every clock has iIII instead of IV.? Yours very traly,

We have never seet a satisfactory ex

Speech Wanted.

Abington, Virginia. Sir, -Will you please tell me, in your query optumn where I can had the speech by the unme of "America, My Country; Virginia, My Mone?"

WILLIED G. LOWRY.

We do not recall the speech.

A Father and His Will. Editor of The Times-Disputch;
Sir-is it lawful, where a father make as will and excludes the only child? Can not such a will be broken?

A father has the right to make such

The Stone Balls.

Editor of The Times-Disputch: Sir,-Please state in the Sunday issue Sir.—Please state in the sunay, of your paper whether the large round stones which now bedeck the front of the square upon which the armory stands were first designed for that purpose.

Citizen.

The stones in question were brought t this country from the Far East. They were carved to be served as shot from

Value of Beech Timber. Aditor of The Times-Disputch:

Sir,—Are beech trees valuable for anything except firewood? They are hard wood and very beautiful, and seem too good to be burned recklessly.

The back is a farmer.

The beach is a valuable wood for some manufacturing purposes. The tree also grows a rich nut, which fattens hogs. It is too valuable to be destroyed for

Charter of the Virginia Co. Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,-Will you kindly inform me through point query column where the charter granted by the King of England to Vir-ginia can be found? 2. Please publish it if it is not too long.

The charter to the Virginia Company and that to Virginia in 1676 may be found in menning's Statutes at Large, of great length.

English Money.

English (Money)

Editor of The Times-Dispatch;

Sir,—How 4s English imprey compared in value with United States money? Say; take the unit; A farthing is worth how much of our money? A pence is worth how much of our money? A shilling is worth how much of our money? A pound is worth how much of our money? L. M. B.

Exmore, Va. Warthing-One-quarter of a penny Pence (plural of penny)-Two cents. Shilling-Twenty-four cents. Pound-\$1.31.

Ouestions of Grammar.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,-Which is purper to say: I-tasted an apple, or I tasted of an apple; I bought sa thorse from him, or I bought a horse of thin; I atte an apple or I atte of an apple?

You will greatly oblige a constant reader by answering those:

1. Both are correct the formes being

1. Both are correct, the former being more archaic. See Shakespeare's Julius Caesar, act II, scene 2, line 33.

2. Both are correct.
3. "I ate an apple" signifies that I ate the whole apple; "I ate of an apple," that I ate only a part of it.

Children in a Postoffice. Editor of The Times-Dispatch;

Editor of The Times-Dispatch;
Sif.—Will you please be so kind as to
answer the following question through
your valuable paper, and thereby oblise
one who has been a subscriber for many
years? Is it, or is it not, igainst the
postoffice laws or regulations for an postmaster to have his children, twelves and
thirten years old opening and distributing the mails? SUBSCRIBER.
There is no regulation of the Postoffice. There is no regulation of the Postoffler.

There is no regulation of the Postoffler
Department that prohibits the employment of children twelve or thirteen years of age at postoffices of the fourth class, provided they are capable of discharging he duties assigned to them.

Cruelty to Animals.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch;

Sir,-Will you please inform me through your valuable paper what the law is: in regard to cruelly to animals? For instance, if I have a man driving my team and I find he has abused its unmerefully, what atops can I take to prosecute him? If the mond. Va. The law in regard to crucity to animals

The law in regard to cruelty to animals is: Any person who cruelty beats or tortures any animal, whether belouging to
himself or another, can be presented.
If the owner will notify the agent
(E. C. Taylor) of the S. P. C. A., he will
prosecute the offender to the full extent
of the law at once.

Confederate Camp Charters.

Sir.—Please answer through your query column what itswill cost to get a charter for a Coalederate camp, and to kenom should Lapply for it? Also will some one write an account of the battle at Pseumond, or "New Hopp," Va., on June the bth, 1881?

The fee for a charter of a Confederate camp, Issued by the Grand Camp, Confederate Veterans, Department of Virginia, is two dollars and fifty cents. Application for it must be made to George. Li Christian, grand commander, care of Adjutant-General Thomas Ehett, No. 1014 East Broad Street, Richmond, Va.

2. We should be glad to have a short

Public School Questions. Editor of The Times-Dispatch;

Sir—What is the figure required by the Sir—What is the figure required by the Virginia law of a public school teacher?

What can be done by putrons to sequire capable teachers?

3. Cancanyihing he done wigh a school board puts in incompetent girls under the south of the south o

eighteen, and also teachers who have not stood the State exemination? ONE WHO WOULD LIKE TO PATRO-NIZE THE PUBLIC ECHOOL.

Eighteen years.
 See that the school laws and regulations are strictly cutoreed.
 Yos. Patrons can call the attention

The Torrens System.

Editor bit The Times Dispatch:

Signature of middle to much will you please explain the "Torrens system, now so much talked about, or indicate authority that I may consult?

The Torrens system.

Editor bit The Times Dispatch:

Editor bit The Torrens system.

Editor

relieve all lingering foudal burdens on ands; to remove all complications about titles and transactions in real estate; to prevent unjust forfeitures for delinquent taxes; to render the transfer of lands pasy, safe, quick and cheap; to place real estate as far as possible on an equality to all unnecessary discriminations ugalest will cure defects in titles, and gives owners of land a certificate of title, guaranwith somewhat in the same manner as men now deal with registered stocks and coal estate available as a source of commercial credit, and enable you to use it planation we refer to the editorials and other discussions that have spreared in the columns of The Times-Dispatch, and on February 19, 1901.

The Seedless Orange.

The Seedless Orange.

Editor of The Times Dispatch:

Sir, Some, months ago you published in
your Query and Answer Column ronething with respect to the origin of the
seedless orange. Oblige its by grving
further particulars on that subject.

HEADER.

We quote the following from a high

Editor of The Times-Disputch:

Sir,-We are in receipt of your inquiry in regard to the origin of the seedins orange. So far as we are informed, the history of the origin of the seedies mayel orange, to which you evidently refer has not yet been recovied. We are, therefore, obliged to judge from our general intowiedge as to how this variety originated. It is a well known fact that plants which are well cultivated, highly possible conditions of cultivation for many years, tend to produce sterile forms.

to sterility.

The orange has been in cultivation for centuries, and at the present time cultivation for centuries, and at the present time cultivation and at the present time cultivation and at the present time cultivation of the orange of the orange of the produce seeds, to seene extent at death show quite an endenny to develop a mayel, as a result of bud sporting. By selection of truits from centurin of these variations, it is probable that we could bread now varieties of mayel, or seedless, oranges in a short time. Some varieties, turthermore, are many seedless which are not mayels, and in time two shall probably have a number of seedless which are not mayels, and in time two shall probably have a number of seedless which are not preduce few seeds. Again the provide of oranges other than the navel variety; for instance, the Jaffa and St. Michael only produce few seeds. Again the provide of gree fruit, which is very seedless, has recently given rise to a variety nearly seedless, and in many cases entiry, seedless, if refer to the so-called Marsh seedless pomelo.

We are rot aware that seedlessness is ever produced as a result of taking seeds from green fruits, while on the other hand, continuous propagation by budding or grafting tends, without doubt to render a variety more or less seedless. Hoping that this will answer your question sufficiently exact, I remain

Very truly yours.

In charge of Plant Broeding Laboratory.

In charge of Plant Breeding Laboratory.

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18 P. M.—Local—For Norlina and Hamlet.

18 P. M.—No. Seaboard Florada.

18 P. M.—No. Seaboard Norlina and local

18 P. M.—No. Seaboard Florada.

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and Mamphis.

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RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG



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MAIN LINE—WESTPOUND.
10:10 A. M.—Local—Except Suiday, to Cil. 202 Foige.

Trains Leave Richmond-Northward.

116 A. N., unity Dyru St. Through.

116 A. M., unity Main St. Through.

116 A. M., unity Main St. Through.

116 A. M., unity Main St. Through. Local stops.

12:06 noon, week days, Byrd St. Through,
12:06 noon, week days, Byrd St. Through,
10:0 P. M., week days, Byrd St. Fredericksburg accommodation.

5:20 P. M., week days, Fiba Asmard accommodation.

commodation.

8:00 P. M., daily, Byrd St. Through.

(peins Afrivo Hidamond—couthward.

5:40 A. M., week dayr. Elba. Ashland S:15 A. M., week days. Byrd St. Fredericks birg accommodation. 8:35 A. M., daily. Byrd St. Through. 1th A. M., week days. Byrd St. Through

stops. 10:25 P.M., daily, Main St. Through, Alt Pull-man Cars. rman Cars.
10-55 P. M., dally, Main St. Through.
114-017-M., week days, Byrd St. Through. All
Pullman Cars.
NOTE-Bullman Siceping or Parlor Cars on
all trains except focal secummodation.
Time of arrivals and departures and connec-

骨₩ NorfolkWestern

West Mr-Except Sunsay, Wednesday and West Point. 2145-P. Mr-Local, Monday, Wednesday and Friday for West Point. 470-P. Mr-Except Sunday, For West Point, connecting with seasoners for Baltimore and river landings Monday, Wednesday and

connecting Monary, Wearness, Friday, TRAINS ARRIVE RIGHMOND 1655 A, Marad 642 P. M.—From all the South 2233 P. M.—From Chase City. 233 P. M.—Brian Chase City. 2955 A. M.—Brian Chase City. 2955 A. M.—Brian P. M.—From West Point. 1045 A. M., 510 P. M.—From West Point. C. H. ACKERT. S. H. HAIDW. J.K. C. M. WESTBURY, D. F. A. M.

W. J. CRAIG, Gen. Pass Agt.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY. Cars 16ave obrier of Persy and Seventh Sis, Monchester, every/hours to the houry from A. M. to 10 P. M. Hast our Hoo P. Bysanor Sirect every hour from 619 A. M. to 10 B. Datter over hour from 619 A. M. to 10 B. Datter over hour from 619 A. M. to 10 B. Datter are connecting with Norfolic and Western Railway, 11:00 P. M.

